

## SPORTS

### ANATOLY TARASOV: NO UNDERDOGS IN SARAJEVO



is clearly ahead of his time. He has a minimum two to three goal edge on any other counterpart. Nor has any other team a brilliant line with a combined age of 112 years — attackers Makarov — Larionov — Krivin and defenders Feltsov and Kasatonov — to say nothing of a coach like Viktor Tikhonov who also has a two or so goal advantage on any other coach.

We have unquestionably the most advanced ice-hockey school in the world. Still we are not keeping to ourselves as the Canadians used to do. Soviet hockey specialists disinterestedly share their experience with others, the game's advancement being their sole goal.

We recently held an open meeting in Korea and China. A strong Soviet team recently toured Canada, playing ten games with the host Olympic side, and doubtlessly benefitted from the experience.

I will surely always remember my debut in 1956 when a totally unknown Soviet ice-hockey team outplayed Canada, the originators of the game, and won their first Olympic gold ever. In 1960 I had a team of strong players who, unfortunately, lacked the spirit to win, and we wound up only in third place — and I will never forget our irrigation defeat by the USA at Lake Placid.

I must say that our present national side has a big potential and excellent chances to come out on top in Sarajevo. There is no one like our young Tarasov.

I am going to see a strong Canadian side at Euro tournaments — indeed, Canada has no lack of good players.

I wish our guys every success and hope they won't forget the lesson of 1960 — there are no underdogs at the Olympics.

By Anatoly Tarasov, Soviet ice-hockey coach



### U.S. BOXERS FAVOUR MORE CONTACTS

Contacts with Soviet boxers have always been exceptionally useful for us, L. Baker, president of the US amateur boxing federation and head of the American delegation, told a press conference. We regard them as an important stage in preparations for the next Olympics.

USA-USSR boxing matches have been held regularly since 1969, one year in Moscow and the next in Las Vegas. Despite serious differences between our

politicians we, sportsmen, reckon that mutual contacts are indispensable and useful for both nations. So far not a single match has been cancelled. This is not my first visit to Moscow and people have always been friendly to me here.

Of the 22 boxers in the American delegation nine have some experience of meeting their Soviet counterparts in the ring, while three of them have attended lots such matches.

Photos by Andrii G.

### Track cyclists warming up in the mountains

Eminent track cycling coach Alexander Kuznetsov, from Leningrad, who has trained quite a few world and Olympic champions, believes that track riders should start off a season with road races. Last year this strategem won for his charges, Olympic champions Krasnov and Mankov, and Kuznetsov and Klenkov, a time of 4 min 14.4 sec, the best world 4 km team pursuit result ever, a feat they achieved at the Tournement of Soviet Nations.

A group of Leningrad cyclists opened this season, too, by taking part in the Monday International Tchirka race high in the Venezuelan Andes. Good teamwork and the excellent shape and experience of the

two Alexanders — Krasnov and Klenkov — helped the USSR win the over 1,107 km title in 90 hr 24 min 40 sec, ahead of Colombia and Venezuela.

The individual winner was Venezuelan Carlos Alba, and second Alexander Kulinov, both of the USSR, placed second and third, with Krasnov in sixth place.

Of the 60 starters, 47 made it in the finish.

In the meantime, other hopefuls for the USSR Olympic team converged on the Kyrolovo track in Moscow for the national winter championship, winding up on January 31.

### BEARZOT IN MEXICO

Enzo Bearzot, head coach of Italy's world champion, has gone to Mexico to agree on a series of friendly matches with that country's national team next year.

A tour of Mexico, he said, will be one of the last and most important stages in preparation for the 1986 World Cup. We want to test the pitches which

will be used for the cup.

Bearzot, who led Italy to the 1982 world title in Spain, also stressed his side might meet several other Latin American teams to test games.

Italy has been spared the cup elimination games but it failed to make the European championship finals.

Vladimir McMILLIN

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# THE WORLD

## KING HUSSEIN CONDEMNS TEL AVIV

Ammen, King Hussein of Jordan has condemned Tel Aviv's actions aimed at annexing the occupied Arab lands and has confirmed resolve to continue the struggle for their liberation. Speaking at a press conference here, he stressed that an obstacle on the road towards the solution of the Middle East problem was the refusal by Israel to withdraw its troops from Lebanon and the continued construction of para-military Jewish settlements on occupied Arab lands.

King Hussein stressed the im-



## BUDDHISTS SUPPORT PEACE

Moscow. It is necessary to put an immediate end to the precarious situation in the world, caused by the deployment of American nuclear missiles in Europe. This is the desire of millions of people in all countries. They see the precipice over which the evil forces, in their lust for world domination, are seeking to push mankind. Thus spoke Hambo Lams Harkhugan Gashan expressed confidence that all Buddhists in Asian countries, following the precepts of their great teacher, and all people of goodwill would support the decisions and appeals of the forum of peace forces now being held in West Berlin.

It is our sacred duty to make sure that the tragic fate of the residents of the Japanese towns of Hiroshima and Nagasaki should never be repeated. Efforts must be exerted to save us to it that leaders of all countries join the Soviet Government in its commitment not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. This is the duty of conscience. Gashan said.

## JAPANESE OPPOSE TOMAHAWKS

Tokyo. A National Council of the anti-Tomahawk Movement—a new association of public organizations—has been set up in Japan. The movement is opposed to the American administration's plans to start to deploy, in June of this year, cruise missiles with nuclear warheads on board ships of the Seventh American Fleet, based in Japanese ports. At a two-day constituent assembly in the cities of Yokohama and Yokosuka a programme out-

O.K., pop, pay up, or else...  
Drawing by K. Vysotsky and A. Rekunenko

## VICTIMS OF RACIST AGGRESSION

Luanda, South African aggression against the People's Republic of Angola has brought incalculable distress and suffering to the civilians in that country's southern regions. According to the PRA state secretariat on social matters, about 350 thousand Angolans have been forced to flee their homes in the provinces of Kunene, Huila and Cuanza.

## A COUNTRY OF TERROR

Peru. The pro-American regime in El Salvador has long made a practice of terror, and the torture and murder of civilians. A manifestation of this terror is the selling fire to entire villages and the killing of all citizens suspected of sympathizing with guerrillas. In 1983 alone 98 villages were razed in atrocious bombings. This was reported to an International Lawyers' symposium in Peru. "International Humanitarian Law and Conflict in El Salvador" by Salvador Samayoa, member of the politico-diplomatic commission of the Farabundo Martí National Liberation Front and the Revolutionary Democratic Front.

On behalf of the National Liberation Front Samayoa urged the lawyers and the world's progressive public to do something to influence the regime in El Salvador to end its brutality against defenseless civilians and to respect international norms of treatment of prisoners of war.

## VIEWPOINT

Vladimir NAKARYAKOV

## CIA AGAINST AFGHAN REVOLUTION

Apart from arming, training and funding counter-revolutionary gangs into Afghanistan, Washington has launched a propaganda campaign of slanders against that sovereign non-aligned nation. The volume of radio propaganda directed at Afghanistan has been increased by 30 times — up to 12 hours a day — in recent years. Judging by the reports of the 50 radio stations engaged in such propaganda, the entire population of Afghanistan has been enflamed twice over and the Afghan people's army, five times over. But it so happens that sometimes one document is enough to flatten mountains of lies. Below we are going to dwell upon one such document.

Recently the provisions of a secret CIA memorandum prepared for the White House in September 1983 came to light. It is interesting from two angles: first, it reveals the goals of im-

perialist interference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan; and second, it is forced to admit that the terrorist gangs concentrate their efforts on the destruction of economic facilities and on the murder of those civilians from all social groups who support the legitimate government, rather than attack the Afghan army and the Soviet contingent of troops, where the gangs usually suffer defeat. This is nothing less than a call for mass terror.

The "regime", it is stated in the document, is growing in strength the whole time and, is impossible to change whatever the means used. It is also admitted that the international isolation of the Kabul "regime" did not live up to expectations. In other words, it never came to pass.

Nevertheless, the CIA continues to work hard to further escalate the "underclared war" against Afghanistan and support the Afghan counter-revolution, including supplying it with au-

thorized consignments of advanced arms. The CIA recommends that the terrorist gangs concentrate their efforts on the destruction of economic facilities and on the murder of those civilians from all social groups who support the legitimate government, rather than attack the Afghan army and the Soviet contingent of troops, where the gangs usually suffer defeat. This is nothing less than a call for mass terror.

Afghan sources estimate the damage done to the Afghan economy by the groups of terrorists smuggled into the country as amounting to dozens of billions of afghan 1,814 schools and 31 hospitals have been gutted, 800 trucks and 14,000 km of telephone cable destroyed, not to mention the numerous civilian casualties. But, as the CIA admits, these atrocious actions can only slow down to a limited degree the process of revolution. History shows in the country,

in the meantime, the main reports have argued, the French High Command has moved another four Jaguar attack planes, two re-fuelling planes and a reconnaissance aircraft from Gabon to Chad. In N'Djamena, a spokesman for the commander of the French invasion force, General Jean-Paul, confirmed the arrival in Chad of "new planes". News agencies report hectic preparations by the interventionists for an onslaught against the forces of the interim Government of National Unity, which enjoys much popular support. The N'Djamena regime's Information Minister, Mahamat Sounane, has

## FACTS and EVENTS

© The Spanish shipyards intend to make ship building in military and economic areas the Salvadoran regime in 1985 fiscal year. This was announced by L. Molina, Cuban Secretary for Industrial Affairs.

© The Nakasone government has decided to ban by 25 per cent imports of American built

admiralty

of ships.

© The Spanish shipbuilders from Vigo have formed a human chain to protest through the streets of Vigo and Lodi too thousand workers expressed their anger at the threat of new dismissals.

In the photo: shipbuilders

from Vigo have formed a

human chain to protest

through the streets of

Vigo and Lodi.

Photo TASS

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**Round  
the Soviet  
Union**

**AN AUTOMATIC PUMPING STATION IS SUPPLYING WATER FROM THE GLACIER RIVER KNAIDZNARA TO THE FIELDS OF THE UZGURUM STATE FARM IN KIRGONIZIA. This gave farmers an opportunity to irrigate crops in reliefs on about 500 hectares of land. Already about 1,000 pumping stations in this Central Asian republic help boost the harvest. They made it possible to raise water to almost inaccessible Alpine pastures thus bringing the area of irrigated ploughlands to one million hectares.**

**THE SCIENTISTS OF TAJIKISTAN, A CENTRAL ASIAN REPUBLIC, HAVE EXTRACTED ARSENIC COMPOUNDS FROM THE WASTE WATERS OF STEEL PLANTS WITH THE AID OF A PENICILLIN PUNUS. Quickly growing colonies of microorganisms can process the particles of arsenic into a gaseous state. This makes it possible to ensure the purity of metallurgical drain waters with the complete utilization of polluting waste.**

**A MIGHTY FLOW OF GAS WITH CONDENSATE HAS BEEN OBTAINED AT THE NIZHNE DAOI DEPOSIT IN SAKHALIN (AN ISLAND NEAR THE EASTERN SHORES OF ASIA). The daily yield is half a million cu m of raw gas. This is the first time such a amount from one well has been obtained on this island.**

**THE MAP OF AVAILABLE RAW BUILDING MATERIALS IN THE BAIKAL-AMUR RAILWAY ZONE HAS BEEN COMPILED BY THE SCIENTISTS OF THE TRANSBAIKAL COMPREHENSIVE RESEARCH INSTITUTE. It proves that the areas along the railway line possess all the materials needed for the future building industry in the territory, making it possible to choose with maximum efficiency the strongest enterprises and factories. Scientists envisaged the possibility of using not only traditional raw materials but also the wastes from mining and ore concentration enterprises. According to experts, each tonne of cement is twice as cheap there as in other districts of the country.**

**FROM the SOVIET PRESS**
**ANCIENT GLACIERS**

Scientists continue to study the history of ancient glacial epochs and their influence on present-day natural environment. The newspaper *PRAVDA* writes that the group will send expeditions to explore territories in the two countries. One of the leaders from the Polish side is Professor Jan Szuprycinski, Director of the Torun Institute of Geography, while the Soviet group is led by Professor A. Velichko of the Geography Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences.

The study of trunks of permafrost which have been there for many years, as well as fragments of fossilized soils and buried remains of flora and fauna will take place during the exploration. The eventual aim is to discover the most important peculiarities in the development of nature, as well as to reconstruct the natural surroundings in which modern man came into being. The Soviet and Polish explorers have given priority to finding solutions to very important theoretical problems, and to trace the roots out of which this natural environment which surrounds us has grown. This knowledge of the past will help us in predicting the future.

**A GLANCE AT A FOREST FROM FLYING LAB**

Understanding the forests of the taiga in all their diversity, even gauging the measurements of the trunk of pines, spruces and birches, has been made easier by a new method of control over the conditions and resources of timber — remote assessment, claims the *VOZDUSHNY TRANSPORT* paper. The Inventor Valery

# MARAL — THE WEALTH OF ALTAI

Maral... this word conjures up the rumbling marmalike schree of the Altai and Sayan mountains, where this species of deer, the biggest found in the Soviet Union, lives. What makes this graceful animal really handsome are its antlers, that grow each spring and are shed annually. They are very powerful, with six to seven points which bend forward and backwards.

From time immemorial people in South-East Asia have believed in the curative power of maral antlers. The quick growth of antlers is much attracted attention; such rapid growth, it was thought, could not take place without stimulants. Hence the attempts to eat young antlers for tonic medicines.

In those days before maral were domesticated, they had to be shot to obtain the antlers. The work of an osier hunter was both difficult and dangerous. For weeks he had to roam the taiga and mountains stalking the valuable beasts. A hunter's life was often at risk because the marals were both wild and dangerous. The tragic shooting of several resulted in a drop in their population and this went on until the 40s when the domestication of maral began in the south Altai (where most of the species live) with maral-breeding state farms being set up there. These photos were taken on one of the farms which are usually small in terms of territory and well equipped. There are also posts for preserving soot, the main activity of which takes place in late June-early July. At posts of soot can be sheltered during the average lifetime of a back with the weight of antlers reaching 20 kg.

Irina TURSOVA



Persikov, Candidate of Sciences (Physics and Maths), suggested rolling the stories of forestry workers, radio physicists and pilots.

Accurate measurements from the forests, such as the height of trees and the volume of their crowns and trunks, is vital for planning and the rational use of timber, Persikov points out. The earlier methods of "stock taking" are now of odds with the dynamic role of their exploitation.

A look from above using helicopters carrying radar is the only efficient way of keeping track of large areas of forest. Helicopters make it possible to assess the forests effectively and quickly. Also, unlike the camera lens rod, it is unaffected by either fog or haze, the paper points out.

The technique yields tremendous economic gain nationwide. For instance, it takes a single ground forest survey for the whole working season to do a job which a helicopter would take just two to three days to fulfil. The plans are used for observation to determine the tree species and timber quality. Radar could also be used to monitor hydroclimatic conditions, such as the presence of moisture under the forest canopy.

**OUR METRO IN 1984**

33.3 kilometers of new lines with 25 stations constructed by Soviet metro builders are to go into operation this year, which represents an unprecedented growth in the history of underground railway construction in the Soviet Union, the *GUDOK* newspaper reports.

New lines will be completed in Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev, Kharkov and Tashkent.

The Soviet Metro is one of the youngest in the world, its technical equipment, the elaborateness of the stations and etchedons of corridors are unapproached. In addition to Moscow, Leningrad and Kiev lost and condemned metro systems have been built since the mid-

**ROBOTS ONLY  
IN THE SHOP**

The intricacies of production areas, where robots have been used with robots, has aided plant making products. Tools in Odessa, on the Black Sea, the industry will help the productivity when making intricate shapes. Each such "deserted" plant, according to specialists, pays in two years.

The machine-tool depicts of Odessa, one of the leading plants in the production of metal-cutting tools, including metal-cutting tools for instrument making, and automobile industry, the past five years facilitated the production of electrically controlled lathe and drilling machines.

These machine tools in demand on the world market. Made in Odessa, they are exported to more than 40 countries, including the USA, members of the European Community, Japan, France, and the Federal Republic of Germany.

**GAS FIELDS**
**IN THE CASPIAN**

The off-shore gas fields Caspian have become suppliers of natural gas to Iran (the Transcaspian country's oldest gas field). The output last year about 14,000 million cu m. The successful development of gas fields helps step up gas usage in the republic.

Most power stations in enterprises not only in Iran but also in the neighboring republics of Georgia and Armenia have been transformed to gas which is supplied along the Transcaspian pipeline.

The amount received from the Caspian shelf is million cu m more than envisaged by the state plan. This is the result of a more intensive exploitation of wells and automation of the production processes.

A major achievement of the Azerbaijan area is taking advantage of oil wells in the Caspian Sea. In the first half of the year, the first wells in the Caspian Sea were drilled. In the first days of a large enterprise for getting, separating and treating gas and condensates began.

**FRUITS OF THE CANDY TREE**

The harvest of the candy tree has ripened in Azerbaijan. Tall trees are covered with fleshy bunches of light brown fruit. They are easily shaken off the tree and when they become ripe they drop to the ground. This juicy and meaty fruit is used in cooking in a fresh form and when made into confectionery has the amazing taste of chocolate and malon.

The saplings of the candy tree, whose native land is China, were imported from the Black Sea coast in the 30s and planted in the Shirvan Steppe, at the Gashchay base of the Azerbaijan scientific-production association for horticulture and subtropical crops. They have since grown into 10-meter high "giants" bearing fruit every winter.

**Metalwork in Russia: from Peter the Great to Faberge**

"Wrought Metal in Russia" is the title of an exhibition of ancient art to be seen at the Hermitage Museum in Leningrad. On view are objects produced by the firm of Faberge as well as samples of household items, furniture and weapons made by Russian masters between the end of the 17th and early 20th centuries.

This is the first exhibition of its kind to be arranged by the museum. It includes more than 200 exhibits which reflect the history of the art of metalworking in Russia at the highest peak of its development.

It is said that all unhappy families are unhappy in their own way. However, research carried out by a group of specialists from the Estonian city of Tartu shows that there are a number of dominant reasons causing families to fall apart, says Enn Margoli, the leader of the group, writing in the *LESNAYA POMYSLENOST* newspaper. These reasons can be classified under several headings. The researchers believe that mortgages consummated after 100 months of long acquaintances are the least stable. In this instance the husband and wife know each other little, and in the other the emotional value of the relationship is deleted. The ideal couple one in which the husband's education is one part or higher than the wife's.

These and many other data have enabled the Tartu group to study the anatomy of divorce and to evolve a mathematical pattern of the rate of marriage for a computer.

This formula makes it possible to take into account a number of factors and regularities.

Things like temperament, love for children, external appearance, and habits are taken into consideration.

The photos: Items made by the Tula masters in the 18th and 19th centuries; bells from the firm of Faberge; Faberge's lily of the valley.

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**Places to visit**

# House by the Nikitskiye Gates



This building by the Nikitskiye Gates is widely known. It houses the Fab-Museum at a great writer. On the wall outside the main entrance is a memorial plaque: "A. M. Gorky lived here in 1931-1938".

In this house the writer spent the last five years of his life crowded with creative writing, social work, and interesting meetings.

Everything one sees in the rooms bears the imprint of the writer's tastes, habits, and interests.

The house is remarkable for its architecture. It was built at the turn of the 19th century by the Moscow architect, Fyodor Shekhtel, also responsible for the Art Theatre building, the Yaroslavsky Railway Station, and other structures in this city.

During recent restoration work the entire interior with its aquatic theme was redecorated.

IN THE CASPION

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Most power stations in enterprises not only in Iran but also in the neighboring republics of Georgia and Armenia have been transformed to gas which is supplied along the Transcaspian pipeline.

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A major achievement of the Azerbaijan area is taking advantage of oil wells in the Caspian Sea. In the first half of the year, the first wells in the Caspian Sea were drilled. In the first days of a large enterprise for getting, separating and treating gas and condensates began.

**FRUITS OF THE CANDY TREE**

The harvest of the candy tree has ripened in Azerbaijan. Tall trees are covered with fleshy bunches of light brown fruit. They are easily shaken off the tree and when they become ripe they drop to the ground. This juicy and meaty fruit is used in cooking in a fresh form and when made into confectionery has the amazing taste of chocolate and malon.

The saplings of the candy tree, whose native land is China, were imported from the Black Sea coast in the 30s and planted in the Shirvan Steppe, at the Gashchay base of the Azerbaijan scientific-production association for horticulture and subtropical crops. They have since grown into 10-meter high "giants" bearing fruit every winter.

**Metalwork in Russia: from Peter the Great to Faberge**

"Wrought Metal in Russia" is the title of an exhibition of ancient art to be seen at the Hermitage Museum in Leningrad. On view are objects produced by the firm of Faberge as well as samples of household items, furniture and weapons made by Russian masters between the end of the 17th and early 20th centuries.

This is the first exhibition of its kind to be arranged by the museum. It includes more than 200 exhibits which reflect the history of the art of metalworking in Russia at the highest peak of its development.

It is said that all unhappy families are unhappy in their own way. However, research carried out by a group of specialists from the Estonian city of Tartu shows that there are a number of dominant reasons causing families to fall apart, says Enn Margoli, the leader of the group, writing in the *LESNAYA POMYSLENOST* newspaper.

This formula makes it possible to take into account a number of factors and regularities.

Things like temperament, love for children, external appearance, and habits are taken into consideration.

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**Science  
and technology**
**TECHNIQUES OF THE FUTURE**

The Moscow Engineering Physics Institute is one of the research centres for developing new generations of accelerators.

The laboratories of the Gakril association are now working on the development of Utegen—the first leading sample of the institute's ion accelerator possessing a high capacity reaction beam. This equipment will be applied in metallurgy and machine-building. Such accelerators, equipped with camphor and other technology can help carry out precise analysis and determine the presence or absence of the smallest amount of harmful admixtures.

Moreover, the object being analysed—metal, gas, liquid—is not subjected to deformation and destruction. There are wide prospects for using such complex in the sphere of ecology and environmental protection. This relates especially to control over air contamination as well as river, lake and sea waters. Accelerators can also be used in microelectronics technology for special processing of semiconductor materials whose quality considerably improves after the influence of radiation. And in investigations of some materials it is simply impossible to do without using accelerators.

In industry labour productivity must grow by 3.4 per cent a year, in building construction — 3.3 per cent and in agriculture (public sector) — 0.5 per cent. In 1984 one per cent is equal to more than 7,000 million rubles. For comparison's sake we can say that in 1980 one per cent was worth less than 2,000 million rubles.

In capital construction raising labour productivity by one per cent ensures today an additional growth of its volume by approximately 700 million rubles. This is equivalent to building a large atomic power station.

How will the growth of labour productivity affect the consumers' market? Textile workers will be able to produce an additional 119 million square metres of fabric, engineering workers — 55,400 refrigerators and deep-freezers, 48,000 washing machines, 13,200 cars and 68,500 TV sets. One per cent above the plan in these major spheres of the national economy means that the population's demand for commodities can more fully be met, shortages of some items can be reduced, and the production of new articles on the conveyor line speeded up.

The growth of the productivity of public labour by one per cent makes it possible to save the work of about one million people engaged in the sphere of material production.

The 1984 plan outlines a rise in the role of intensive factors in economic development, an improvement in the utilization of productive capacities and basic assets, wide-scale introduction into practice of achievements in science and technology, improvement of management, planning and economic methods. The growth of labour productivity will be facilitated by regularly changing equipment, reducing labour intensiveness and increasing the volume of production with fewer numbers of employees where possible.

Further efforts will be needed to strengthen labour discipline. As our economy develops the work of a worker's minute grows still more. In 1984 a total of 1.6 million rubles' worth of industrial goods (according to preliminary estimates) will be produced per minute: 1,400 tonnes of coal, 1,200 tonnes of oil and gas condensate, 22,800 square metres of fabric, 248 tonnes of cement, 17 TV sets and audio-washing machines.

Lev VOLODARSKY, head of the Central Statistical Board of the USSR, speaks about the importance of this step for the country's economy.

To begin with, it must be stressed that the growth of labour productivity is one of the key tasks in the Soviet economy. According to the 1984 plan 0.7 per cent of the entire growth of the national income, 0.6 per cent of industrial output and building and assembly work, 1.0 per cent of growth in agriculture and railway transport are to be obtained exclusively by raising labour productivity.

In industry labour productivity must grow by 3.4 per cent a year, in building construction — 3.3 per cent and in agriculture (public sector) — 0.5 per cent. In 1984 one per cent is equal to more than 7,000 million rubles. For comparison's sake we can say that in 1980 one per cent was worth less than 2,000 million rubles.

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**VIEWPOINT**

**USSR: what does it mean to raise labour productivity by one per cent**

A proposal to raise labour productivity by one per cent and reduce the cost of output by 0.5 per cent was

